

6 sentenced to death in Syria

DAMASCUS, June 2 (R). — Six men were sentenced to death by the Higher State Security Court here today after being convicted of committing assassinations and other crimes, including planting explosives. Three men were given hard labour for life while 15 others received prison sentences ranging between one year and 15 years. The court acquitted 32 men. The trial began the day after May 11. Amongst the victims of the assassinations were Dr. Mohammed Al Fadel, President of the Damascus University who was shot dead on February 23, and an army major Ali Haider who was murdered in Hama.

JORDAN TIMES

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Heavy artillery fire erupts in southern Lebanon

BEIRUT, June 2 (R). — Right-wing Lebanese forces and Palestinian commandos pounded each other with heavy artillery and mortars along the Israeli border today, as residents reported.

Artillery has mounted along the border since the victory of the rightwing Likud bloc in the Israeli elections last month. A declaration by the Likud government that the Palestinian presence here is illegal.

An interview published in the Israeli newspaper Yediot Aharonot said today it was possible that Israeli forces had entered southern Lebanon against a large concentration of Palestinian guerrillas in the area.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) has claimed in Beirut that 1,000 Israeli troops stormed the Lebanese village of Kfar Shouba, about 1.5 kms. north of the border with the Israeli-occupied Golan Heights, on Tuesday night.

An Israeli army spokesman has said the PFLP claim was untrue, saying the army was checking roads in the border area for mines. He did not say on which side of the border the roads lay.

Palestinian sources said commandos were stepping up their preparations and putting reinforcements into the region as a precaution against moves by the Israelis or the Lebanese right, which counts on support from Israel.

Meanwhile, the leaders of opposing Lebanese factions conferred with Syrian and Iraqi leaders.

In Damascus, former President Camille Chamoun, leader of the rightwing Lebanese Front, discussed the situation with Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam.

Mr. Chamoun's visit to the Syrian capital came two weeks after clashes in southern Lebanon between rightwing militias and Syrian troops of the Arab League deterrent force.

Mr. Walid Junblatt, head of Lebanon's Progressive Socialist Party, had talks in Baghdad with leaders of Iraq's ruling Baath Party, political arch-rivals of Syria's Baathist leadership.

The official Iraq News Agency said their talks covered "the imperialist-Zionist reactionary plot" against the Lebanese left and the commando movement.

Mr. Junblatt has already visited Cairo and Damascus.

ch a decision on the draft statement, a spokesman for the rich nations said there now appeared to be three possible outcomes to the conference.

The first and best would be an agreed joint communiqué, he said.

A much less attractive proposition was that each side should produce its own separate statement on the conference, which would be a clear indication of failure.

The last possibility was that the two conference co-chairmen, Manuel Perez Guerrero of Venezuela and Allan MacEwen of Canada, would study ways of continuing the Paris dialogue in another way and then report their findings back to the 27 participants.

As time slipped away and many ministers headed for home all sense of urgency seemed to have drained away and there was no clear indication of how long the negotiations would go on.

Mr. Al Hassan said a full-scale Arab heads of state conference should follow the four-power meeting to adopt its resolutions. North Yemen has already proposed convening an Arab summit to discuss the Middle East situation.

Commenting on the recent statement by President Carter on the Middle East, Mr. Al Hassan was quoted by the paper as saying the president talked in general terms without specifying a clear-cut stand.

Mr. Al Hassan added "the (Middle East) state of affairs and logic require the American administration to make contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organisation because the Palestine issue is the core of the Middle East problem," the paper reported.

The U.S. refuses to negotiate with the PLO unless it recognises the existence of Israel as a state.

Progress reported in Likud, DMC talks



MEETING -- Leader of the rightwing Likud Party Menachem Begin (left) meets with the leader of the Democratic Movement for Change, Yigal Yadin, before the start of their coalition negotiations. (AP wirephoto).

PLO official calls for mini-Arab summit meet

ABU DHABI, June 2 (R). — A Palestinian leader has called for a mini-Arab summit meeting between Egypt, Syria, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation to assess the Middle East situation, the semi-official daily Al Ihtidat reported today.

The proposal was made by Mr. Khaled Al Hassan, a leader of Fateh, a major Palestinian group within the PLO.

In an interview given in Kuwait and published here today, Mr. Al Hassan said that following Arab leaders' recent visits to the United States, they should meet to assess the situation and formulate a unified strategy.

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Another negotiating session is planned for Sunday.

Today's talks concentrated on a draft statement of political guidelines for the proposed coalition drawn up by the Likud Party leader, Menachem Begin.

The Begin guidelines include an undertaking to honour all agreements of Israel's outgoing Labour government, and to attend a Middle East peace conference in Geneva if it is reconvened.

While stating that the Jewish people have a claim to all of biblical Israel which "is eternal and cannot be contested," the Begin policy proposals say that new Jewish settlements should be set up in Israeli-occupied areas only at points considered essential to national defence.

The proposed guidelines closely resemble the official policy of the outgoing Labour government, and the electoral platform of Prof. Yigal Yadin's DMC.

But much will depend on what interpretation is put on the various points of the document, political sources said.

Israeli newspapers speculated that Mr. Begin will offer Prof. Yadin a post as deputy premier, and also bring him into a small inner cabinet dealing with foreign affairs and defence.

Mr. Begin today declined to comment on a growing controversy over charges by a senior Israeli Foreign Ministry official that his statements on the occupied areas had "immeasurably damaged" Israel.

The official asked not to be identified, but two Israeli reporters who attended the briefing said he was Foreign Minister Yigal Allon.

Israeli newspapers reported the official as saying Mr. Begin was "hurting his own chances of success as well as Israel."

According to the newspapers, the official claimed he had proof that President Carter's statements on the need for a Palestinian homeland and for compensation for Arab refugees by Israel were "retaliatory strikes" against Mr. Begin, whose approach, the official said, "is indolgent and messianic."

Both the president's statements have angered Israeli officials who have said they hindered Middle East peace efforts and encouraged Arab intransigence.

Shortly after Likud emerged from the elections as the largest party, Mr. Begin visited a controversial settlement in the occupied West Bank and promised that his government would help put up more such points.

The official was said to have conceded that even if the Labour Party had won the elections and continued to rule, "there would have been some sort of confrontation with the U.S., but we would have had a better chance."

"We would have based our case for additional settlements in administered areas on crucial security considerations instead of on Mr. Begin's historical ties which ignore the interests of others," the official said.

The reporters quoted the official as saying he did not make his charges publicly so as not to "supply foreign critics of the Likud with added ammunition."

Meanwhile, an aide to Mr. Begin disclosed today that the Likud leader is to set up his private residence in the occupied (Arab) city of Jerusalem.

The personal effects of Mr. and Mrs. Begin are already being moved, the aide said.

In Washington, special Israeli envoy Shmuel Katz who is in Washington to prepare for Mr. Begin's visit said that Israel rejects the classification of the West Bank as "occupied territory" but does not formally rule out eventual negotiations with the Arab states over the area.

Progress reported in Likud, DMC talks

TEL AVIV, June 2 (R). — Progress was reported today in negotiations on forming a new coalition government in Israel.

A senior official of the rightwing Likud Party, main victor in last month's general elections, told reporters he was "extremely optimistic" after talks lasting three hours with the reformist Democratic Movement for Change (DMC).

Mr. Simcha Ehrlich, expected to be finance minister in the next government, spoke of "harmony between both parties even though agreement is still a long way off."

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Moscow reportedly sends arms to Egypt

BEIRUT, June 21 (R). — The Soviet Union has recently stepped up its supplies of military equipment to Egypt, channelling some of them through Syrian ports, informed Arab sources said today. They said the Mediterranean port of Tartous has been busy throughout the past three weeks, with Soviet ships discharging military cargoes. Many cargoes were immediately reloaded on to Syrian ships for re-routing to Egyptian ports, the sources added. They said tanks were among the equipment re-routed to Egypt. Relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union have been bad since 1972.

North-south dialogue atmosphere strained on key issue of energy

PARIS, June 2 (R). — Failure to agree on the key question of energy today strained the atmosphere at the north-south economic dialogue and threatened relations between rich and poor nations.

Negotiations dragged on for an unscheduled fourth day.

Ministers from the 27 participating countries began their decisive conference on Monday, buoyed by a message from President Jimmy Carter that "failure is not acceptable."

But after three days and nights of more or less continuous talking in the Grim Kiebler conference centre, near the Champs Elysees, the spectre of failure loomed over larger.

The main stumbling block remained energy, the subject which first attracted the United States and its industrialised partners to the dialogue with developing countries more than two years ago.

The Paris negotiations have long since been extended to cover aid, commodities and finance problems, on which some measure progress has been made.

The industrial side sought the on-going energy dialogue in return for their offer of a \$1 billion special aid programme for the poorest countries, and their commitment to setting up a multi-billion dollar common fund for commodities.

The developing countries and the oil producers, disappointed by what they see as scant concessions being offered by the industrial camp, resisted the energy demand all night.

British Foreign Secretary David Owen announced deadlock this morning.

"In my judgment, we shall have to agree to disagree," he said.

Shortly afterwards, the atmosphere chilled further when the developing countries began a private discussion on a draft communiqué.

Officials from the industrial side were critical when they learned the developing side planned to use the communiqué to brand the Paris conference a failure.

"Here we are losing any energy consultations and they are getting a good package," said one industrial group official.

"Now they want to say it's a failure, but they can't have it all ways,"

As the industrial group waited for the developing side to reach

royed four guerrilla camps and had killed 32 guerrillas. A communiqué last night said the only Rhodesian fatality was one pilot killed when his plane crashed on takeoff from Mapai.

Military sources here said the Rhodesian attack was shipping captured equipment out of Mozambique in "tons."

Premier Smith yesterday said international criticism of the raid was hypocritical. He told a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) interviewer: "We have gone in there purely in an attempt to defend the lives of innocent Rhodesians."

Mr. Van der Byl said in a statement yesterday that Rhodesia had been provoked into the attack by the "violence and brutality" carried out south-eastern Rhodesia -- a virtual military zone, codenamed "operation repulse."

British Foreign Secretary David Owen announced the incursion not only threatened Anglo-American peace moves, but could lead to a serious military conflict in the area.

He appealed to Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa, to help get a Rhodesian withdrawal.

Whether the opinions of the outside world, it appeared here today that many white Rhodesians were solidly behind their government over the attack.

Random sampling of passers-by in the bustling centre of Salisbury today showed 100 per cent white support for the raid.

Black people asked to comment refused to say anything.

He denied reports from Maputo that Mozambique government troops had engaged the Rhodesians. The only contact had been with guerrillas and care had been taken to avoid areas where there were known to be government forces, he said.

Gen. Walls told a news conference on Tuesday that his troops had overrun and destroyed

cluster of about 200 buildings 75 kms. inside Mozambique) Britain and the United States urged Rhodesia to withdraw.

Both countries said they deplored the attack saying it endangered Anglo-American attempts to achieve a peaceful transition to majority rule.

But premier Ian Smith, his Foreign Secretary Pieter van der Byl and Gen. Walls have protested that the raid was essentially a defensive operation designed to stop guerrillas slipping into southeastern Rhodesia from Mozambique and killing Rhodesians, both black and white.

"The operation was essentially one of self-defence, and I am satisfied it will lead directly to saving the lives of many villagers living in the southern part of Rhodesia," Gen. Walls said in a communiqué from military headquarters.

He said more than 1,100 black civilians had been "brutally murdered by terrorists."

The general said there was never any intention of Rhodesia continuing to hold Mapai or any other part of Mozambique.

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ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian editorials Thursday were still concerned with the importance of the shift in the American stand towards the Mideast and with the ability of the U.S. to convince Israel to accept peace.

AL SHA'B comments on the "immoral" Israeli action in which Mr. Allon, current Israeli Foreign Minister, conveyed Israel's worry over President Carter's recent statements to the American ambassador. These statements have brought into focus all the United Nations' recommendations and resolutions of the past thirty years. The paper considers it worthwhile to contest the "mentality" with which Israel objected. This "mentality" reflects contradictions that are basic for Israel's existence. These contradictions are manifested in how Israel considers it a crime that any reminder be made of the rights of the Palestinians - rights that are legally validated by U.N. resolutions - while it demands the "Promised Land", a concept based on Biblical scriptures 4,000 years old.

The paper concludes that the basic reason for the Mideast conflict and for the threat to world peace today lies in Israel's disavowing its commitments to U.N. resolutions.

AL DUSTOUR commented on what is called the "invalidity of the American political theory." It is now being realised that it was a wrong conception to think that in supporting Israel the latter would prove moderate. What happened was that, with time, Israel has adopted harder lines towards peace and towards the U.S.

The contradiction between the theory and the result was mentioned for the first time

by His Majesty King Hussein in an interview with the New York Times. His Majesty showed how the American theory did not succeed in blocking the way for the rise to power of Israeli extremists.

This American political theory must be studied and revised especially since the Israeli hard-line posture is being clearly manifested in Mr. Begin's description of the occupied territories as "liberated lands."

The paper considers it is high time that Israeli extremists were tamed by restricting American support which Israel has been using as a weapon to ward off peace. The only way the Carter administration can benefit from the realisation of the invalidity of its theory is by revising, even if only partially, its position with regards to American aid to Israel. This requires a courageous stand, but the moral courage of President Carter will assist him in taking positive steps in support of peace efforts.

AL AKHBAR wonders how Israel could find channels of cooperation with both the present and former Portuguese regimes whose ideologies are so different.

The previous colonialist Portuguese regime of Dr. Salazar cooperated with Israel in various fields. Israel in turn supported Portugal's colonial wars. But Israel has also managed to successfully cooperate with the new regime which, although supposed to be more democratic and anti-colonialist, has as a result of NATO pressures shifted to the right; which made cooperation with Israel possible.

Portugal has now raised its diplomatic relations with Israel to ambassadorial level despite strong Arab objection.

WHO REIGNED LONGEST

Elizabeth II is celebrating her silver jubilee as Queen of the United Kingdom. She is one of 13 English monarchs who have reigned longer than 25 years since 1066.

THE LONGEST REIGNS



HENRY III
56 years
1216-1272
Died at 65



EDWARD III
59 years
1327-1377
Died at 65



GEORGE III
59 years
1760-1820
Died at 81



VICTORIA
63 years
1837-1901
Died at 81

Over 25 years: Henry I (1100-1135) Henry II (1154-1189) Edward I (1272-1307) Henry VI (1422-1461) Henry VIII (1509-1547) Charles II (1649-1685) George II (1727-1760) George V (1910-1936)

In the days when the sun never set...

On June 7 Elizabeth II will drive from Buckingham Palace to St. Paul's Cathedral for the service of thanksgiving to mark her silver jubilee as queen. It will be a picture postcard day... a day when centuries old ceremonial and ancient colourful uniforms are given an airing again. Derek Ingram recalls the sunny, colourful days of past jubilees and coronations.

By Derek Ingram

LONDON (Gemin) — In Britain it seems to be the deaths of kings and queens, coronations and jubilees, not the rise and fall of governments, by which we usually mark the progress of our lives. If almost everyone everywhere remembers what they were doing on the day President Kennedy was assassinated, we remember where we were and what we were doing the day a monarch died or was crowned or celebrated a jubilee. We also, invariably, remember the weather.

It was a blazing hot day on May 6, 1935 when King George V and Queen Mary drove through the City of St. Paul's Cathedral to attend the thanksgiving service to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the King's accession to the throne.

As a child I waved my Union Jack at them from the window of an uncle's office in the Strand, the King in his uniform of an admiral of the fleet and the Queen wearing one of her toque-style hats (she never wore any other design) and carrying a parasol.

They drove in an open landau. This time, on June 7, just 42 years later, Queen Elizabeth II will travel the same route her grandfather took, but in the State Coach, an uncomfortable vehicle to ride in, so it is said, on account of the fact that it is more than 200 years old and has few springs.

George V died seven months after his jubilee, Edward VIII reigned for ten months and then abdicated when plans for his coronation were well advanced.

Edward's brother, George VI, took up the planned date, May 12, 1937 and so, almost exactly two years to the day from the silver jubilee of George V, the flags were out again in London for another royal spectacular.

This time the weather was overcast and chilly and later in the day it rained. The wea-

ther was so bad, I recall, I was taken to the local cinema in the afternoon -- probably to keep me out of mischief. I even remember what film we saw: Alexander Korda's new classic film of the life of Rembrandt with Charles Laughton in the title role and Elsa Lanchester as his wife Saskia.

Sixteen years later, in June 1953, the present Queen Elizabeth II was crowned. It was again, a cold and wet day. The flags hung soggily from their poles; not the best conditions for the first coronation to be televised.

Thus 24 years have passed since London last witnessed such an occasion (the Queen actually came to the throne in February 1952) and a long reign like this does not help to keep in practice for their duties the distinguished elderly gentlemen who perform the ceremonial on these special days.

The brilliant uniforms of

men with titles like the Lancaster Herald and Gold Stick in Waiting remain, mothproofed on their hangers, and the papers laying down their additional duties, gather dust. It seems as if they must all be wrapped and put away in a cupboard like toy soldiers until the next time.

Yet, no matter how long the gaps between, these venerable figures reappear at the next coronation or jubilee, tottering about a bit sometimes some of them, but looking as if they had stepped out of the 16th century, apparently fully conversant with ceremony that may not have been used for decades.

In fact, jubilee celebrations are not particularly ancient so far as the British Monarchy is concerned. For one thing, in past centuries, kings did not often reach their allotted span of three score and ten.

George II was the first monarch after the Norman Conquest to live beyond 70 (he stayed around until he was 77). Henry III celebrated his 50th anniversary in 1265 and Edward III his in 1377 (and died the same year).

The first jubilee celebration

-- the word was adopted as a result of a suggestion in a letter to The Times -- was in honour of George III's 50 years on the throne in 1810.

Victoria did not celebrate her first 25 years as queen on June 20, 1862 because she was mourning the loss of her husband, Prince Albert, who had died the previous December. But there was a golden jubilee celebration in 1887 and the famous diamond jubilee in 1897.

And so to that next jubilee of 1935. The list of the prime ministers in the procession tells at once of the different era in which it was held. George V was still the King-Emperor. At this side were the prime ministers of Britain (Ramsey MacDonald), Canada (R.B. Bennett), South Africa (J.B.M. Hertzog), Australia (J.A. Lyons), New Zealand (C.W. Forbes) and Southern Rhodesia (Godfrey Huggins).

In attendance were three honorary aide-de-camps from India -- including the Maharajah of Patiala.

It had, after all, to be a blazing hot morning. In those days -- don't you remember? -- the sun never set on the British Empire.

India's press paid a heavy price for freedom during the state of emergency

NEW DELHI, June 2 (AFP).

Those Indian newspapers which led the struggle for press freedom during the state of emergency have recorded a boom in sales since censorship ended last January.

This is particularly true for the country's two English-language dailies, the Indian Express and the Statesman.

During the emergency, the government of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi tried unsuccessfully several times through third parties to obtain control of the two groups.

Ram Nath Goenka, 75, owner of the Bombay-based Indian Express group became a symbol of the struggle for a free press during the emergency.

In the hope of breaking his resistance, Mrs. Gandhi's supporters engineered the suspension of all loans to Mr. Goenka by nationalised banks and of publicity financed by the gov-

ernment. In the capital, harassment involved the impounding of printing presses for alleged non-payment of taxes, electricity cuts and compulsory submission to the censorship board of all pages, including those featuring only publicity to delay publication and reduce sales.

But the man who is now dubbed the patriarch of India's press refused to give way and managed to preserve his group's independence, but not without sacrifices. These were often shared by members of the staff some of whom, including editor Kuldip Nayyar were jailed for several months.

When censorship was lifted at the end of January on the announcement of the general elections, the circulation of the Indian Express rose from 80,000 to 250,000. Two months after Mrs. Gandhi's ouster and the victory of the Janata Party, the circulation is now stabilis-

ed at around 180,000.

The same picture is true of the Statesman whose offices are in Calcutta and owned by C. R. Iyer. The Calcutta edition has increased its sales by 21,000 and that of New Delhi by 19,000.

Other smaller newspapers who preferred to close down temporarily rather than give up their independence and freedom to comment on the political situation in India, have also increased circulation. Sales of the left-wing weekly Mainstream owned by Nikhil Chakravarty, have moved from 8,000 to 11,000 since the end of the emergency.

Some of these papers are now in deep financial trouble at a time when the government has authorised a pay rise for newspaper workers and journalists, nationalised industries or para-governmental bodies.

Mr. Brezhnev may become head of state of the Soviet Union on June 1

By Robert Evans

MOSCOW, June 2 (R). — Just over a week after the removal of President Nikolai Podgorny from the top Kremlin leadership, Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev is perceptibly moving into the role of the Soviet Union's head of state.

In the course of a visit to Moscow by Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov, signs rapidly mounted that the move against Mr. Podgorny was the prelude to the appointment of Mr. Brezhnev, 70, to the presidency in addition to his party post.

Within hours of his arrival, Mr. Zhivkov, who himself combines the role of party chief and president, was referring to Mr. Brezhnev in a banquet speech as "the first party and state leader of the Soviet Union."

During the Zhivkov visit, Mr. Brezhnev himself performed functions previously strictly reserved for Mr. Podgorny, including the presentation to the Bulgarian leader of an Order of Lenin, the highest award the Kremlin can bestow.

It was during this ceremony, televised in its entirety across the country, that other senior members of the Politburo ranged around the party chief warmly applauded when the Bulgarian leader described him again as leader of the Soviet state.

Perhaps significantly, it was the tall, gaunt figure of 74-year-old Mikhail Suslov, long regarded by outside observers as the Kremlin's "king-maker", that came close to dominating the scene despite Mr. Brezhnev's central position.

Standing between Mr. Suslov and the party leader was Prime Minister Alexei Kosygin, 73, who together with Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Podgorny had formed the triumvirate at the pinnacle of Soviet power since 1965.

The previous day, in another apparently conscious display of collectivity at the top, Mr. Kosygin had joined Mr. Brezhnev in driving through Moscow in two open cars with their Bulgarian visitors to receive the applause of tens of thousands of people.

In certain cases -- the Indian Express and Statesman particularly -- the group's finances were sharply affected by the suppression of state-financed publicity. In other cases advertisers, influenced by government pressure, were reluctant to place publicity in the rebel press.

Those newspapers which took the most risks during the censorship also increased news coverage during the election campaign cutting back advertising space.

Ram Nath Goenka has estimated that the Indian Express group needs 12 months to right its financial situation.

In 1974, there were 12,185 publications in India including 822 daily papers and more than 3,000 weeklies.

It is not yet known just how many survived the 21 month emergency and 19 month press censorship period.

This occasion, an event even in the Soviet Union was also televised live throughout the country with a repeat run during the evening. It was on Mr. Brezhnev's lead limousine with Mr. Zhivkov that attention was focused.

No official explanation emerged since Mr. Podgorny was ousted from the Politburo at a plenary session of the party's 250-strong Central Committee, of the abrupt departure of the president for 11 years -- from the Khrushchev era.

Although he has yet to formally strip the presidency it is widely expected this will come at a session of the Supreme Soviet, the country's parliament, which met on June 16.

Western analysts say it seems an even bet that the move will simultaneously be carried out on Mr. Brezhnev. But there is still a strong feeling among foreign observers that this is not the original idea.

The weekend will see publication of the draft text of a new Soviet constitution, prepared by a commission headed by Mr. Brezhnev, the first set up in the early 1960s to replace the 1936 Stalin constitution.

Soviet sources and Mr. Brezhnev himself have dropped broad hints that it will now provide for a head-of-state post similar to that in most other communist countries where, like Mr. Zhivkov, the party chief and president are one.

Soviet officials with access to high-level information have reported that when the Supreme Soviet President, the late Mr. Podgorny as president, nominally heads, met on May 27 to approve the constitution, he did not attend because he was "too upset".

Other Soviet sources have suggested he was taken completely by surprise when during the Central Committee debate on the constitution three days earlier it was proposed, according to the sources that Mr. Brezhnev assume the presidency.

However, well-sourced reports that the party leader he should also be head of the foreign diplomacy have dated in Moscow for at least three years, and it seemed certain Mr. Podgorny must have been aware of them.

But the president, himself a full member of the Politburo since 1960 and in apparent good health, may well have felt that his own contribution to the foreign policy field was enough to ensure that he would not be asked to step down against his will.

In the circumstances, some observers believe he may have sought to resist an announced retirement from the presidency in October by seeking to rally support against such a vote.

If that were in fact the case he would have committed a serious offence of violating the cardinal Soviet principle of democratic centralism, under which majority decisions must be supported even by their opponents to maintain party unity, thus necessitating the immediate removal from the political stage.

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Jordan Valley body to develop south

AMMAN (JNA). — The new Jordan Valley Authority will implement a host of development projects in south Jordan under the new law for the development of the Jordan Valley, Deputy President Dr. Munther Haddadine said Thursday.

Among the most important of these is the Wadi Mujib irrigation scheme, which will develop water resources, land protection and flood prevention, as well as bring water to some 62,000 dunums in the southern region of the Jordan Valley.

The JD 12 million project also includes an experimental study of crop types, water requirements, economic feasibility and irrigation methods in the area.

The Cabinet recently approved the Jordan Valley Development Law and transformed the Jordan Valley Commission into an authority.

This widened its jurisdiction to include an area extending north to the Dead Sea northern shore, south to the Aqaba municipal boundaries, west to the frontiers of the Kingdom

and east to the 500-metre contour line above sea level, in addition to its former jurisdiction over the Jordan Valley north of the Dead Sea.

ECONOMISTS PUSH ARAB WORLD IN SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, June 2 (AFP). — The Arab World was described here today as "a mecca for businessmen looking for lucrative investment opportunities."

The description was made by two economists from Jordan addressing a two-day conference on "The Arab World: Business opportunities for Asians."

Prof. Kamel Abu Jaber and Dr. Fawzi Ghannibeh of the Faculty of Economics and Commerce at the University of Jordan, gave a broad outline of business opportunities in the Arab World for investors and businessmen from Asia.

They said the oil-producing Arab countries had an accumulated surplus of \$65 billion at the end of 1975, which they said was expected to rise by 1980 to \$160 billion according to World Bank estimates. Less optimistic estimates put this at \$140 billion.

Law on human transplants approved

AMMAN (JNA). — A royal decree was issued Thursday approving a law on the use of organs of the human body for medical purposes.

The law prohibits transplants except in a hospital approved by the minister of health.

Specialised doctors in these hospitals should transplant an organ from one human being to another according to certain conditions. On no account, the law states, should an organ considered vital for life be transplanted if the operation may lead to the death of the contributor, even if this was upon his agreement.

A contribution should not be made if it is in return for a material substitute or for making a profit, it further states.

Amman starts to slaughter chickens

AMMAN (JNA). — The Administration of Amman municipal slaughter house took control of the poultry slaughter house Wednesday.

A total of 8,158 chickens were slaughtered within five hours Thursday morning. They were kept in cold storage and will be delivered to their owners Friday, according to the valid procedures.

Another 11,500 chickens were scheduled to be slaughtered Friday at the rate of 20 fowls per fowl.

The capacity of the poultry slaughter house is 20,000 chickens in eight hours only. It can be raised drastically according to need.



His Majesty King Hussein meets officials of Irbid Governorate during a visit to the town of Irbid Thursday to look into the water crisis facing inhabitants. (JNA photo).

Prof. Gullini: Well-travelled archaeologist visits Jordan

He has not only toured the whole world, but also various civilisations, and he is not just a simple traveller, flying from one country to another, but a very special passenger, who can land in any century and explore the time — however ancient it may be. This privileged person is the famous Italian archaeologist, Prof. Giorgio Gullini, who recently spent a few days in Amman. Prof. Gullini talked very humbly about his career, one that is very unusual.

By Irene Ramadan
Special to the Jordan Times

Talking about his work in Jordan, Prof. Gullini said: "I am very interested in the temple of Artemis in Jarash. We made photographic surveys of the temple to study all details of the plan and architectural features. As far as I am concerned, I can say that this temple is the most important monument in Jarash because it is very representative of the local taste. By local taste I mean the capacity that the ancient inhabitants of this country had to accept the Greco-Roman heritage and make it reflect their own feelings."

This approach to antiquity makes one feel very close to it. This is the forte of Prof. Gullini, who has many titles — Director of Greek Archaeology at the University of Torino and Director of the Institute of Archaeology and excavations in the Middle East at the same university. This institute is a foundation supported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Italian Research Council. Prof. Gullini is also a member of the Italian General Council of Cultural Heritage.

All these titles are associated with a very rich career. Actually, Prof. Gullini started his archaeological work in 1942. And since that time he has achieved many things.

To his credit was the discovery of a sanctuary in Palestine near Rome dating back to the Roman Republic in the second century before Christ. It took him 10-years to restore this sanctuary. He also excavated one of the most important Greek towns located in Locri, south Italy, which dates back to the seventh century B.C.

For Prof. Gullini, touring the world means essentially exploring the past. So in Pakistan he excavated an old city called

Udegan conquered by Alexander the Great. In Afghanistan he discovered Ghazni, an eleventh century Islamic city, and in Iran a Sassanian palace dating back to the sixth century B.C.

At the invitation of the Iraqi government, he is now working on a project which will raise the whole city of Babylon complete with palaces, temples and common houses. Studies of the ruins show that such a project is feasible.

Prof. Gullini is also an author, who has published books on several subjects: Early Roman architecture; the famous Greek painter Polygnotus; attic pottery; and Greek cities in Italy.

Although living in the past Prof. Gullini is always up-to-date concerning methods — in both physics and mathematics — which allow archaeologists to make better investigations. These discoveries also enable him to make precise analyses about the age of discoveries. They are especially helpful in detecting changes that man makes to the environment.

The Italian archaeologist would like to use all these techniques in the Jordan Valley before its irrigation projects are implemented. "There, one can discover a lot about many civilisations: From the neolithic period until Islam."

Insecticides come under discussion

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Agriculture Salah Jum'a Thursday discussed with representatives of companies selling agricultural insecticides arrangements for the publication of a book on insecticides.

It was prepared by the plant protection section at the ministry, and lays down rules to be followed for the circulation and sale of insecticides at fixed prices to prevent exploitation of farmers.

King Hussein states during visit to Irbid Plan under study to solve water crisis

IRBID (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein Thursday stated that studies are underway to draw up a comprehensive plan to solve the water crisis presently afflicting Irbid Governorate.

The King was speaking to notables and officials of the governorate during a visit Thursday noon to inspect the steps taken to solve the water shortage.

A recent technical failure in one of the main generators at Al Zaatari water pumping station caused a cutback in supply, which resulted in an acute shortage throughout the governorate.

The King afterwards listened to demands made by citizens on the necessity of regular water and electricity supplies and the installation of a sewage network in the city.

He was also briefed on requests by inhabitants of the badia (desert), which concerned fodder supply and the protection of animal wealth.

Iraqi quotas limited in value

AMMAN (JNA). — Quotas for the Jordanian trade centre in Baghdad are limited to one million Iraqi dinars. Director of the Amman Chamber of Industry Ali Dajani said Thursday.

He said the chamber has asked companies exporting materials listed by the centre to work out their share of these quotas by May 10. The companies should deposit a financial guarantee equivalent to 20 per cent of the desired share, he added.

STOCK EXCHANGE HEAD LEAVES ON U.S., EUROPE TOUR

AMMAN (JNA). — The Director General of Amman's stock exchange Dr. Hashem Sabbagh, left for New York Thursday on the first leg of a tour which also takes him to London, Paris Athens and Toronto.

Dr. Sabbagh will look into the regulations and administrative work of stock exchanges in these capitals, so he can benefit from their experience when regulations are drawn up for the stock exchange here. It will start operations in late 1977.

A number of stock exchange officials have already been entrusted with undertaking studies on Jordanian companies qualified for membership in the exchange.

Officials will also be sent to international stock exchanges for technical and administrative training.

His Majesty had previously presided over a meeting held at the governorate's headquarters. Irbid Governor Ma'moun Khali briefed His Majesty on the situation at the three water sources supplying Irbid — Azraq, Dheil and Zaatari — and outlined the road and electricity situation and in particular the need to electrify the Irbid countryside.

The meeting was attended by His Highness Prince Mohammad, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, Minister of Court Amer Khamash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zeid, the ministers of

the interior, communications, municipal affairs and public works and officials of the Water Supply Corporation and the Jordan Electricity Authority.

A luncheon banquet was held by Mr. Khali in honour of His Majesty. It was attended by the delegation accompanying the King and government officials and notables.

Mr. Badran earlier visited Irbid and looked over work underway in the northern desert region and Azraq to explore subterranean water resources and channel them to the Irbid area and nearby pumping stations supplying the northern region with drinking water.



His Majesty meets tribal leaders from the northern desert region with whom he discussed their problems. (JNA photo).

Government approves unique Islamic Bank

AMMAN (JNA). — The Jordanian government has approved the establishment of the first bank to give loans without exacting any sort of interest, as according to Islamic law.

The Jordanian Islamic Bank, as it will be called, will have a capital of JD 4 million.

The preliminary committee of the bank has already started to draw up a special law for its work since it is charging no interest. The bank is expected to start its work late this year.

Dr. Sami Hassan Hammoud, the rapporteur of the preliminary committee of the Islamic Bank, told reporters that it will be established as a joint stock company. The Jordanian government, the Central Bank and the private sector will participate in its capital.

Dr. Hammoud stated that the bank will, however, exact a fee for all other services offered to the people, but that would not be considered interest.

Deposits at the bank will be of two kinds: current accounts from which money can be withdrawn freely, but whose holders will not participate in the profits of the bank, and deposit accounts, from which money can be withdrawn under certain conditions, and whose holders will participate in the profits.

The bank will invest its money in buying and selling securities and carrying out other projects, and thus will make profit as well as loss.

All citizens, whether Muslim or non-Muslim, can deposit in or borrow from the bank.

MISSING

Light brown female dachshund. Answers to name of Holly. Is nursing seven puppies. Last seen evening of June 1 at Howard Walker residence (near Prime Ministry). If found, please contact Walker residence (41142) or David Winn, at American Embassy (44371) Reward offered.

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Communist, Arab delegates clash with West at ILO meet

By Ronald Farquhar

GENEVA, June 2 (R). — Communist and Arab delegates clashed with Western representatives yesterday over the election of an American trade unionist as vice-president of the annual conference of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

Mr. Irving Brown of the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO) was appointed to the post over objections by delegates from the Soviet Union, Cuba, Iraq and Portugal.

Opponents of the nomination said that because the U.S. had given notice that it intended to leave the 135-nation ILO next November, it was inappropriate for an American to become one of the conference's three vice-presidents.

The clash on the opening day

of the conference brought to the forefront the main issue overshadowing the three-week gathering of 1,400 representatives of governments, workers and employers' associations.

Communist and Arab delegates opposed Mr. Brown's nomination at a private meeting of trade union representatives earlier in the day but were defeated by 60 votes to 31, British delegate Cyril Plant said.

Some delegates were surprised when Mr. Brown's opponents raised their objections against a preliminary session conference last night. The meeting was called to endorse the three choices for vice-presidents — one each from the government, workers' and employers groups.

Soviet Trade Union Representative Pyotr Pimenov described the AFL-CIO as a "main initiator of the American move to quit the ILO. He said it was trying to change the nature of

the organisation to adopt it to AFL-CIO interests, he said.

Mr. Pimenov said the U.S. was trying to prevent the conference from discussing a 1974 resolution which condemned Israel for racial discrimination and violation of trade union freedom in occupied Arab territories.

The U.S. was also calling for a change in conference standing Mr. Pimenov added. He was referring to a proposal to screen draft resolutions in advance to prevent irrelevant political texts condemning member states from reaching the conference floor.

Essentially the U.S. disagreement with ILO policy rested on a decision to allow liberation movements recognised by the Organisation of African Unity and the Arab League to be represented at ILO conferences.

The U.S. and the Israeli delegations accordingly staged a walk-out when a delegation from the Palestine Liberation Organisation took part in a conference on June 12 1975.



Three generations of telephone cable were exhibited at the Hannover Fair. In 1947 the styroflex-insulated quad carrier cable (left) handled 240 calls, whereas today's coaxial cable (centre) handles more than 65,000. But the new fibreglass cables (right) will not only handle upwards of 100,000 calls, they are also lightweight and easier to lay.

Arab League, U.N. hear Tunisian, Libyan claims to Gulf of Gabes

CAIRO, June 2 (Agencies) — Arab League Secretary General Mahmoud Riad yesterday conferred separately with officials from Tunisia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah in an effort to resolve their dispute over oil exploration rights in the Gulf of Gabes.

Mr. Riad said after the meeting that the two sides pledged they would settle their differences through negotiations and arbitration.

The Libyan Jamahiriyah claims the site, where an American oil drilling rig was operating on its behalf, 40 kilometres (25 miles) west of Tripoli, is on the continental shelf under Libyan Jamahiriyah sovereignty.

Tunisia claims the site is within its territorial waters.

Tunisia's U.N. representative complained to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim about the installation of the off-shore oil-drilling rig in the zone.

Bolivia looks forward to tin price review

KUALA LUMPUR, June 2 AFP. — Bolivia hopes that "a fairer price range for tin" can be worked out by the Economic and Price Review Panel of the International Tin Council (ITC) in July. Bolivian Ambassador to Malaysia Carlos Iturralde, said in an interview published here yesterday.

"We are not looking towards a cartel in tin. We believe in international agreement with the presence of consumers and producers."

"But if this fails, we will try other means to maintain fair

prices for our raw material", he added.

Mr. Iturralde warned that a slowdown in investment in the tin industry might aggravate the short position of the commodity in the tin market, resulting in the rise of tin prices.

"Some argue that this short supply position could be taken care of by the American General Services Administration (GSA) tin stockpile releases. But I wonder how long" he asked.

Bolivia is the second largest tin producer after Malaysia.

Tunisian Representative Mahmoud Mestiri said his government was now faced with a fait accompli which it could not accept and was reserving its rights on action to be taken to halt the operation.

Tunisia and the Libyan Jamahiriyah agreed in 1976 to put the question of the sharing of the Mediterranean continental shelf to the International Court of Justice, but the question has not yet been settled.

Japan's shipbuilders bite into EEC market

LONDON, June 2 (AFP). — Japan obtained 65.8 per cent of world total new shipbuilding orders in the first quarter of this year as against 63.8 per cent in the whole of last year and 48.1 per cent in 1975, J.P. Conrad, Chairman of the EEC shipbuilders' Linking Committee, said today.

He said the first quarter percentage "brings into question the ability or willingness of Japan to take effective measures to reduce their intake of orders."

Mr. Conrad said: "Tremendous expansion of the Japanese building capacity from 1,700,000 gross tons in 1960 to 17 million gross tons in 1975 is clearly the cause of the present world overcapacity."

"In this same period the EEC capacity increased only from four million to 7,800,000 gross tons."

Mr. Conrad also noted: "The market shares of Western Europe and Japan in 1974-75 were 40 per cent each, third countries having 20 per cent... shipbuilding in third countries has been developing to such an extent that very little will be left available to European countries."

The shift in Japan from large tankers to smaller and more sophisticated ships means a much greater amount of work per gross ton as compared with the 1974-75 period, he also said.

In Mr. Conrad's view, the Japanese price increase of five per cent was inadequate.

He said: "With regard to the noticeable price undercutting since mid-1975 by the Japanese yards -- designed to take advantage of the coming slump and reinforced by the substantial undervaluation of the yen -- the five per cent price increase for their ships can have no practical effect in preventing the concentration of orders in Japan."

To foster confidence Swiss banks tighten existing regulations

ZURICH, SWITZERLAND, June 2 (R). — Swiss banks, rocked recently by their worst ever financial scandal, today announced moves to prevent abuses of their famed code of secrecy.

The National (Central) Bank and the Bankers' Association said they had signed an agreement pledging increased efforts to ensure that the identity of clients is reliably ascertained and that no "dirty money" -- from crime or tax evasion -- is knowingly accepted.

But banking sources said the agreement, announced at a press conference here, mainly involved tightening existing regulations and that the country's basic banking secrecy remained untouched.

The agreement was a sequel to a multi-million franc financial scandal at the Chasso, Southern Switzerland, Branch of Credit Suisse, oldest of the country's "big three" banks.

The bank said several weeks ago it faced "substantial losses" because Chasso Branch managers had, without permission, been investing customers' trust funds in a financially-troubled holding company in the tiny neighbouring principality of Liechtenstein.

The President of the Bankers' Association Herr Alfred Sarasin, made it clear at today's press conference that the new agreement was aimed at restoring shaken confidence, here and abroad, in Switzerland as a leading finance centre.

Under the agreement, an arbitration commission will be set up, presided over by a federal judge, to inquire into possible violations of banking regulations. Banks found at fault will be liable to fines of up to 10 million francs (about £2.8 million).

The agreement refers to three major banking abuses which it aims to prevent: -- The opening of accounts when the identity of the customer is not established. -- The acceptance of money when the bank knows it is "of fraudulent origin". -- And the deliberate illegal transfer of capital.

The agreement is aimed to hinder clients trying to deceive authorities in Switzerland or abroad, for example tax authorities.

Today's statement by the National Bank and the Bankers' Association said the agreement also applied to the country's famed Numbered Account System, whereby a client with sufficient funds can deal with the bank without revealing his identity, except to the manager and a few top officials.

But Herr Sarasin, in his separate statement, pointed out that the Numbered Account System itself would remain basically unchanged.

"The bank's secrecy -- it's really a client's secrecy -- remains untouched. The numbered accounts will not be changed, they will remain what they were -- a measure of discretion, not a means of misdirection," Herr Sarasin said.

He described the Chasso affair as an "evil machination. A few leading bank officials... carried out dealings in a way which affects the reputation of our whole profession. We have to restore this reputation," the head of the Bankers' Association said.

The new banking agreement, referring to the identities of clients and the sources of deposits, says banks must, if in

doubt, demand that a client fill in a questionnaire.

Banking sources said the reference to illegal transfers of capital was aimed at preventing the smuggling of large sums of cash from neighbouring countries such as France and Italy into Swiss bank accounts.

The new banking agreement comes into force on July 1 for an initial period of five years which may be extended by mutual agreement of the National Bank and the Bankers' Association. Apart from tightening measures the agreement calls on banks to examine existing accounts to ensure that they comply with the terms of the agreement.

If the bank finds that an existing account violates the terms of the agreement, it must break relations with the client, the agreement states.

The banking sources said it was difficult to tell what concrete effects the new measures would have. Herr Sarasin stressed that the Chasso affair could still have happened even if the agreement had existed at the time.

But the banking chiefs were anxious to demonstrate that they were taking action as a result of the scandal, before the Swiss Parliament opens its summer session next Monday, the sources added.

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian filis for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency.

U.K. sterling 568.0 574.0
U.S. dollar 330.0 332.0
German mark 140.4 140.8
French franc 66.9 67.2
Swiss franc 132.1 132.5
Italian lira (for every 100) 37.4 37.8
Japanese yen 119.3 119.7
Saudi riyal 93.0 93.3
Lebanese pound 107.6 108.1
Syrian pound 80.8 81.0
Iraqi dinar 940.0 945.0
Kuwaiti dinar 1,146.0 1,150.0
Egyptian pound 460.0 470.0
Libyan dinar 800.0 810.0
U.A.E. dirham 84.3 84.8

Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London Foreign Exchange Market Thursday. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

one sterling = 1.7169 / 72
one dollar = 2.3545 / 55
Dutch guilders 2.4610 / 25
2.4910 / 20
36.02 / 05
4.9390 / 9400
885 / 50 / 70
276.55 / 65
4.3832 / 42
5.2370 / 80

U.S. dollars
West German marks
Dutch guilders
Swiss francs
Belgian francs
French francs
Italian lire
Japanese yen
Swedish crowns
Norwegian crowns

Prices declined in an erratic session Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange, where the industrial average lost more than three points in light trading, finishing the day at 903.

Wednesday's upswing that brought back the Dow Jones over the 900 mark left traders unimpressed, since it came on less than exuberant volume. However, gains led losers at the close by a slim 692 to 687 margin.

Aerospace and automobile shares were mixed, chemicals and oils lost ground. Dow Chemical was down 5/8 at 34 3/4, Continental Oil lost 1 1/8 at 32 1/8.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 903.16, a loss of 3.39 points. Transap at 235.98, a loss of 0.77; utilities at 111.08, a gain of 0.44. 18,620,000 shares changed hands, of which 3,360,000 during the last hour.

Long dated government stocks were up to 3/8 point higher while shorts gained 1/4 leading industrials were mostly around 2p to 6p higher but gains ranged to double figures, accentuated by stock shortages, dealers added. At 15:00 the F.T. index was up 5.8 at 454.4.

Oils followed the firmer trend with B.P. up 6p after 10p of first quarter results, while banks were mostly steady. Mining shares gave up early gains as the gold bullion price fell back. Australians and Canadians both eased, reflecting the lower investments dollar premium.

Kensley was an early feature, gaining 2p after news of a proposed £2.6 million rights issue, dealers said. The share price later held steady at the higher level while rises among leaders of 4p to 8p were noted in EMU, ICI, Lucas, GKN, John Brown, Bechtel, Dunlop and Unilever. Hawtrey gained 1 1/2p and gains of a penny or two were scored by Reed, Marks, Courtauld, Tubes, GEC and Glaxo.

Grand Met came back slightly after half year results, reducing an earlier 3p increase by a penny while BAT maintained an earlier 2p rise.

Price of gold closed in London Thursday at \$141.95 / oz.

Reasons for doubled U.S. trade deficit given

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AFP). — The Department of Commerce gave two reasons yesterday for the doubling of the United States trade balance deficit.

They were an increase in oil imports and smaller exports to the oil-rich countries.

The department recalled that the deficit amounted to \$5,923 million in the first three months of 1977, compared with \$2,500 million in the previous quarter. In the same period, imports rose from \$32.1 million to \$35.4 million, while exports shrank from \$29.6 million to \$29.4 million (value free along-side ship in both cases).

The deficit with the oil ex-

porting countries alone increased by almost \$2,000 million, from \$4,375 million to \$6,104 million. Imports, reflecting the increase in oil arrivals, rose from \$8,402 million to \$9,752 million. Exports fell from \$4,027 million to \$3,648 million, mainly because of a drop in shipments to Iran.

The European Economic Community managed to reduce appreciably its deficit with the United States by cutting it from \$2,308 million in the last three months of 1976 to \$1,522 million in the first quarter. U.S. purchases from the nine Common Market countries rose slightly, from \$4,723 million to \$5,085 million.

After climbing sharply in the last six months of 1976, they fell from \$7,028 million to \$6,607 million.

There was a similar trend in trade with the other European countries and -- to a lesser extent -- with Japan. Sales to the other European countries dipped from \$1,887 million to \$1,806 million.

Sales to Japan were steady: \$2,709 million instead of \$2,707 million. But imports from that country continued to rise: \$4,323 million instead of \$4,020 million. The Japanese surplus therefore rose from \$1,343 million to \$1,533 million.

The U.S. deficit with Canada was practically steady: \$528 million instead of \$543 million. Trade expanded in both directions: U.S. exports went up from \$6,125 million to \$6,555 million and imports from \$6,688 million to \$7,083 million.

The United States recorded a deficit of more than \$1,000 million with the non-oil producing developing countries, whereas trade had been more or less balanced in the last quarter of 1976. Their exports fell from \$6,252 to \$6,099 million.

The drop was due mainly to Brazil and Mexico. U.S. imports rose sharply to \$7,173 million dollars.

French T.V. suspends coffee ads

PARIS, June 2 (R). — French television has suspended coffee advertisements for three months at government request because the high cost of imports is affecting the country's economy, an official spokesman said today.

The price of coffee has risen sixfold in two years and now stands at about 50 francs a kilogramme (about £2.70 a pound). Coffee imports last March cost France 700 million francs (£87 million) for a single month's supply, and are hitting the balance of payments.

The voluntary advertising ban, which came into force yesterday, has been accepted by the industry although no official decree has been issued, the spokesman said.

He added that only pure coffee (including instant coffee) was covered by the suspension. Blends including chicory or other substances may still be advertised.

Spray aid adds to Gambia's cotton yield

The Gambia is growing more cotton -- thanks to aid in the form of technology from Britain. In the old days pest spraying in the cotton fields had to be done laboriously with a heavy, hand-pumped knapsack sprayer. Now a light-weight, battery-driven spinning disc sprayer has been developed by Britain's Centre for Universal Pest Research (COPR). It is easy to operate and costs under \$20. Last year, with the help of 120 sprayers, cotton acreage was increased to 2.5 thousand. This year, with another 820 machines, acreage has almost doubled.

By Gamini Seneviratne

LONDON (Gemini). — The Gambia, one of the poorest half-dozen countries of the world, is transferring more of its economic eggs into the cotton-growing basket this year. And thereby hangs another tale.

By the end of 1977, the area under cotton will have been almost doubled to some 4,500 acres. This is still, admittedly, a very small acreage, but until the late 1960s Gambia did not grow any cotton at all.

For generations Gambians grew groundnuts -- yes, peanuts *Arachis hypogaea* -- to the exclusion of all other cash crops. This is a popular crop in many countries, notably Georgia, USA, and has demonstrated its capacity to lift farmers to very high places. It is still the principal cash crop in Gambia, earning roughly 70 per cent of its foreign exchange.

But the independent ex-colony of Britain decided, for a variety of reasons, that it should diversify its agriculture and, in 1969, set up a new cot-

ton development project on 27 acres. Judging by today's high price of cotton on the world market it was a good move. Clearly it should be developed.

The trouble with cotton is that a lot of insects are attracted to it. Some 150 pests of economic significance are known, which makes spraying a vital part of cotton production.

The Gambian project, with small funds and consisting essentially of family holdings of one acre on average, almost foundered on this rock. Spraying had to be done with heavy hand-pumped knapsack sprayers which the farmer had to hump about under a tropical sun. The work was too heavy and hard to encourage diligence, let alone entice newcomers.

In 1974, the Gambian government asked the Centre for Overseas Pest Research (COPR) in London, "to assist with the introduction of pest control methods more suited to small farmer cotton production." One result has been the development of a very light-weight, battery-driven, spinning disc sprayer.

It weighs less than a kilogram, is easy to operate and applies five litres of insecticide per acre of cotton, which is much less insecticide than the old knapsack-sprayers used. Each machine costs just under \$20, which is considered cheap.

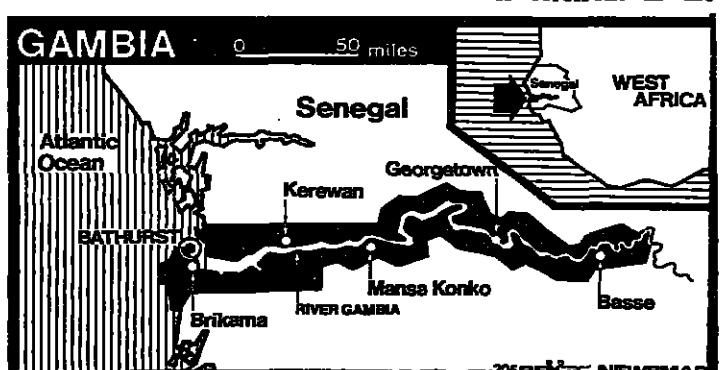
In 1976 the Gambians bought 120 machines and increased the cotton area to 2.5 thousand acres. This year they are buying 820 more and almost doubling that acreage. A special packaging plant is being set up with COPR advice to produce one-litre bottles of insecticide which can be used directly on the machines, making it unnecessary to burden the farmer with complicated mixing instructions.

The broad thrust of the COPR's activity is directed against pests which attack the world's food crops and, as such, its contribution cannot be easily categorised or quantified. Today, a third of the world's potential food production -- estimated at about \$70,000 million annually -- is lost to pests and diseases.

Among the recent invitations it has accepted are three of widespread interest -- savannah termites (in Nigeria); a tea termite (Sri Lanka); and the brown leafhopper, a major pest of rice in South-East Asia.

The centre has, for years, been at the forefront in the world against the locust. It plays a leading part, internationally, in the efforts to control diseases of plants as well as of animals and humans -- notably against bilharzia and river-blindness. Its research has led to some remarkable advances in technology.

As Tomlinson says: "Too much need not be made of the fact that orders result for British industry." But money does flow back as well, and it always helps.



WALL STREET REPORT

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Wednesday's upswing that brought back the Dow Jones over the 900 mark left traders unimpressed, since it came on less than exuberant volume. However, gains led losers at the close by a slim 692 to 687 margin.

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LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed generally firm Thursday in quiet trading ahead of the long holiday weekend as an opening technical rally was extended in small buying interest, dealers said.

Long dated government stocks were up to 3/8 point higher while shorts gained 1/4 leading industrials were mostly around 2p to 6p higher but gains ranged to double figures, accentuated by stock shortages, dealers added. At 15:00 the F.T. index was up 5.8 at 454.4.

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FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1977

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A wonderful and unusual time if you are careful in your dealings with others. Look to the various means by which you can expand your horizons by reducing them to a practical and workable basis.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Confer with bigwigs first before coming to important decisions with partners. Try to be more honest with friends.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Decide what is best to do from a monetary standpoint and then proceed with sureness. Good time for expansion.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Work out a new system for handling routines. A money situation is spotlighted.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You can have confidential talks with experts and gain much advice that is pertinent to your career. Come to a better understanding with a loved one.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Be more aware of the needs of loved ones and see how you can help them more. Be more willing to join coworkers at social affairs.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) State your aims with bigwigs you know and gain their support. Avoid one who manages to dampen your spirits.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Study new ideas that will be helpful to you in some new interest. Make plans now for a trip you want to take soon. Count the cost well.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Follow hunches and know better how to please the one you love more. Find a new way to handle domestic chores.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Put your cards on the table with partners and come to a better understanding with them. Clarify the duties of each, as well as the benefits and come to a fine agreement.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Doing more than your share of any work can gain you the approval of associates and good things come of this now. Fine time for fun.

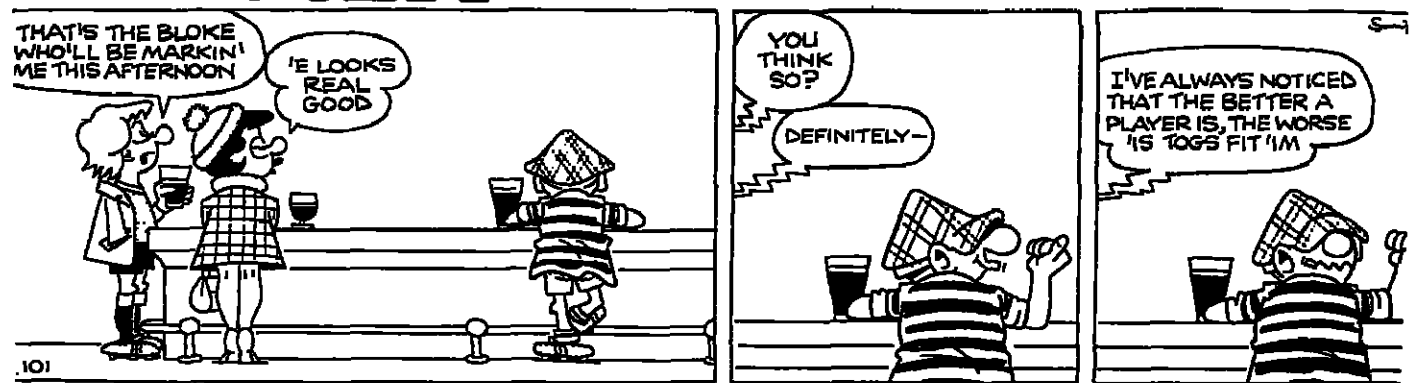
AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Your creativity is high but you need to concentrate on your ideas more if you are to have success with them. Be more willing to cooperate more with a loved one and get better results.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Improve the situation at home with the aid of good friends who are older than you and more serious. Accept invitations to parties and meet interesting persons, have a good time.

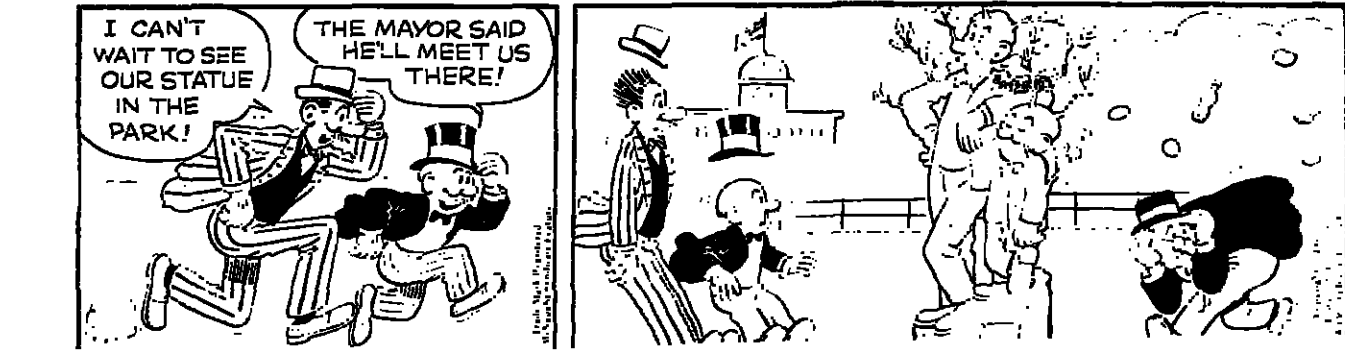
PEANUTS



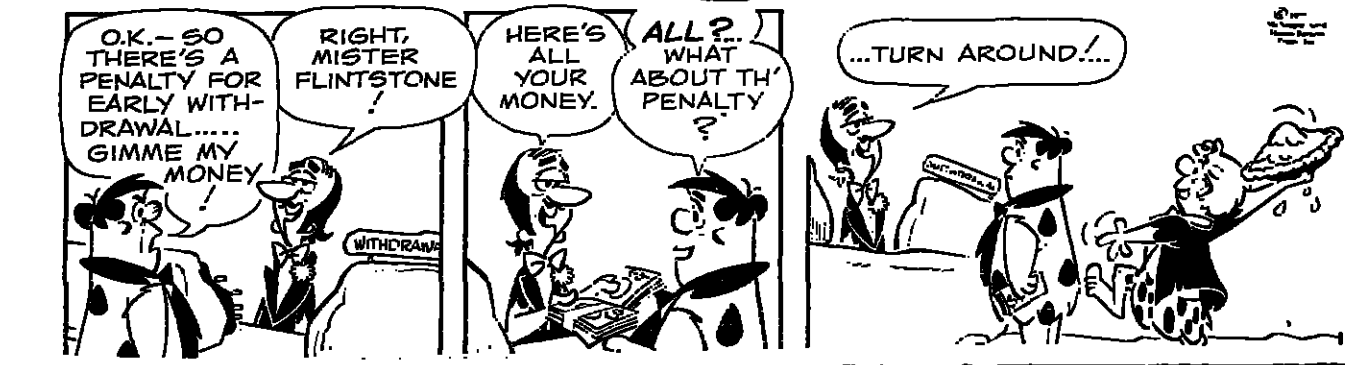
ANDY CAPP



MUTT & JEFF



THE FLINTSTONES

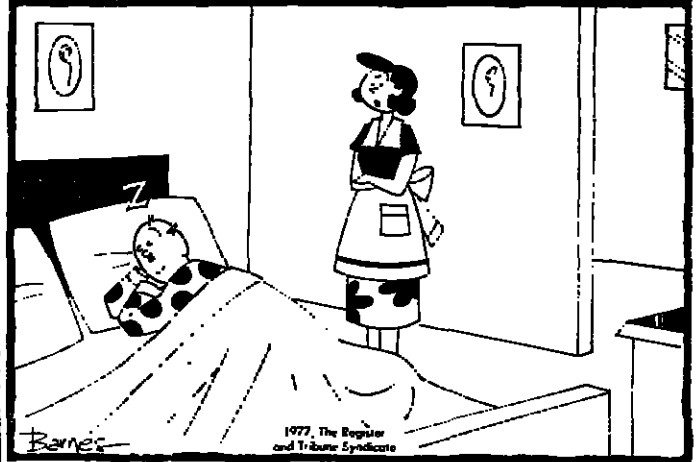


LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



THE BETTER HALF

By Barnes



WORLD RECORD

The oldest datable vintage of any wine has been a bottle of Steinwein 1540 from Wurzburg am Main, West Germany, salvaged from the cellars of King Ludwig of Bavaria described 420 years later as "dark, feeble but definitely alive."

GORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
© 1977 by Chicago Tribune

DEAR MR. GOREN:

Q.—Are "Third hand high" and "Never finesse against partner" inviolable rules, or should you use your judgment?—R. Marsh, San Diego, Calif.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)
A.—Like all the maxims handed down from the days of whist, these two are essentially sound. You will seldom go wrong if you adhere to both principles faithfully.

However, all such advice can hold true only for the vast majority of cases. There are always exceptions which could dictate some other action. You should rely on your judgment, but don't depart from these principles unless you can clearly see reason to.

For example, let's suppose you are defending against a three no trump contract and your partner leads a card which is obviously fourth-best. Dummy comes down with a low doubleton in the suit and you hold A-Q-x and an outside ace. Which card should you play?

Obviously, partner cannot have much in the way of high cards. The opponents probably have a minimum of 26 HCP between them and you are looking at 10. Mentally give declarer K-x-x in the suit. If partner has the king, the ace and queen are equal. If you play the ace, declarer will hold up the king until the third round. Later, partner might be unable to gain the lead and his long cards in the suit could wither on the vine.

If you play the queen, though, declarer cannot afford to hold up—after all, your partner might be poised with the ace over the king. Unless declarer can run off nine tricks, you will regain the lead with your side ace and can continue with ace and another heart. If partner started with five hearts to the jack, you will defeat the contract.

Here's another case where it is right to finesse against partner. Again assume the contract is three no trump and part-

ner leads fourth-best. Dummy comes down with J-7-2 and you hold K-9-3. From the "Rule of 11" you determine that declarer holds only two cards higher than the one led. It is safe to assume that one of them is either the ace or queen.

Your correct play is the nine—it cannot cost a trick, even if declarer holds A-10. With that holding he is always entitled to two tricks, no matter which card you play. However, should declarer have A-x or A-x-x, you give him two tricks by playing the king whereas the finesse of the nine holds him to one trick. In all other cases, you come out equal.

Q.—What is the best way to play this combination?

Dummy
A Q 9 8 5 2

Declarer
J 7

You need six tricks from the suit and entries are no problem.—J. Sanders, Baltimore, Md.

A.—This is one combination where you must guess. There are two lines which stand the same

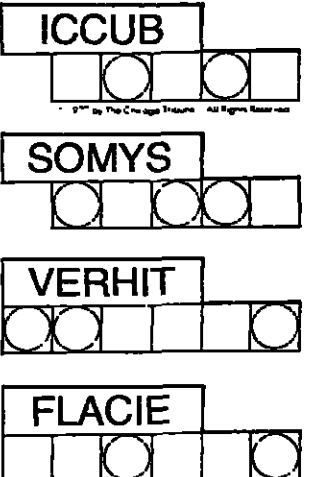
chances of success. One is to lead to the queen. If this holds, return to your hand and run the jack, hoping to smother the ten. Equally good is to lead the jack first. If it holds, obviously

you repeat the finesse. If it is covered, win the ace, return to your hand and lead toward dummy's Q-9. Whether to rise with the queen or finesse the nine is a guess. Don't be too sanguine about your chances of bringing in the suit. You have only about a 14 per cent probability of taking all the tricks.

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



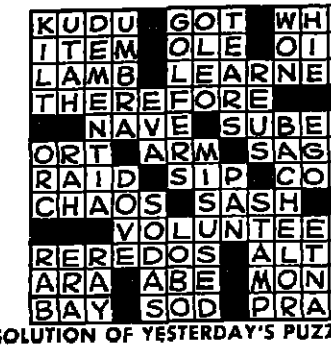
Answer: (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: ONION FACET MUSKET COMMON
Answer: What the hot chocolate freak was—A "COCO NUT"

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Modify
- Traveling bag
- Section
- Prayer
- Coronet
- Rouses
- Canon
- Occur
- Wolframite
- Sesame
- Prove
- Beverage



SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

- Characteristic
- DOWN
- Opportunity
- Swear
- Sheet urchin
- Preference
- Danish lord
- Fil
- Abstract being
- Sea duck
- Goldfish
- Wing of
- Fortuitous
- Inheritance
- Athletic field
- Nutcase
- Partial payment
- Pollito
- Star facet
- Caricature
- Unager
- Hyacin is one
- Spotlight
- Persuaded
- Fencing dummy
- Seaweed

Par time 30 min

AP Newsletters

OUT AND ABOUT

CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Chinese restaurant in Jordan.
First Circle, Jabal Amman, near the Abiliah School or CMS. Tel. 38868. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service—order by phone.

QUICK MEAL

Restaurants for broasted chicken and light snacks. Take home, lunch or dinner. Jabal Amman, First Circle. Tel. 21083. Jabal Al Luwdeh, Hawuz Circle. Tel. 30846. Jabal Al Hussein, near Jerusalem Cinema. Tel. 21781. Also in Zarqa and Irbid.

Captain's Cabin

The fashionable restaurant for you. Grindings Bank Street. Tel. 2187. A.Q.A.B.A. Open for lunch & dinner. Specialty Italian cuisine. Live music and dancing.

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THE DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jabal Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie. Oriental and European specialties.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 38868. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION		EBC RADIO		AMMAN AIRPORT	
Channel 3 & 6:		18:30 Gunsmoke	GMT World News, 24 hours	14:30 Radio Newswire	14:30 maseus (Lufthansa)
10:00 Qurna	20:00 News in Arabic	05:30 Sarah Ward	05:30 The World Today	15:00 Outlook	15:00 London (BA)
10:15 Carrouses	05:45 Channel 3:	05:45 The World Today	05:45 News: Press Review	16:00 News, Commentary	06:00 Rome (Alitalia)
10:30 Encyclopaedia Britannica	08:30 Religious programme	05:50 News: Press Review	05:50 The Music Room	16:15 Science in Action	
10:45 Arabic series	20:30 Arabic series	06:30 The Music Room	06:30 News: 24 hours	16:45 The World Today	
11:25 Arabic series	21:30 Repetition	07:30 Sarah Ward	07:30 Merchants' Navy Programme	17:00 Music Now	
11:55 Three thespians	Channel 6:	07:45 Merchants' Navy Programme	07:45 News: Reflections	17:30 Rock Choice	
12:00 News programme	19:30 News in Hebrew	08:00 News: Reflections	08:00 News from Old Vienna	18:00 Sports Round-up	
12:30 Cultural film	19:45 Varieties	08:30 Be My Guest	08:30 Radio Newswire	18:00 News	
12:45 Arabic series	20:30 Special programme	08:30 News: Press Review	08:30 Life after Death	18:15 Radio Newswire	
12:50 Soccer match	21:10 Best sellers	09:15 The World Today	09:15 Outlook: News Summary	18:30 News: The World Today	
16:00 Arabic series	22:30 News in English	09:30 Financial News	09:45 Stock Market	19:00 Outlook: News Summary	
16:45 Arabic feature	23:15 Kojak	09:45 Pride and Prejudice	19:45 Don't Miss	19:45 Kuwait	
		10:15 Merchant Navy	20:00 News: 24 hours	17:40 Damascus (SAA)	
		10:30 Folk and Country	20:30 Be My Guest	18:15 Kuwait (KAC)	
		11:00 News	21:00 World Radio Club	18:30 Medina, Jeddah (SDI)	
		11:30 State of England	21:15 Sarah Ward Requests	18:30 Damascus (SAA)	
		12:00 Discovery	21:45 Scotland '77	19:30 Beirut, Beirut (AF)	
		12:30 News summary	22:00 News: The World Today	23:00 Paris (MEA)	
		13:05 News reports round-up	22:25 Financial News	23:05 Kuwait	
		18:30 Varieties	22:45 Sports Round-up	01:15 Dubai (Athalat)	
		19:00 News	23:00 News		
		19:10 Music	23:00 World News, Commentary		
		19:30 Sign off	23:15 From the Weeklies		
			23:30 Brain of Britain 1977		

Search for suitable mediators goes on in Dutch hostage drama

ASSEN, Holland, June 2 (R). — The Dutch government today wrestled with the task of trying to find mediators who can bring to an end the 10-day-old hostage siege in northern Holland.

The ordeal of the 59 hostages held on a train and in a school building since May 23 had appeared earlier to be drawing to a close when their South Moluccan captors suggested mediation and the government agreed.

But since then the spasmodic negotiations between the government and the gunmen, who are seeking the release of 21 other South Moluccans jailed for guerrilla activities, have become bogged down over the selection of mediators.

The aim is to appoint two mediators, almost certainly from the South Moluccan community in Holland. But talks held intermittently throughout yesterday ended in deadlock, with each side rejecting the other's candidates.

The government has been tight-lipped about the details of the negotiations, refusing to give even the names of the candidates, but it is clear that the guerrillas are seeking mediators they feel will be sympathetic to their cause such as South Moluccan community leaders who mediated in a similar train hijacking siege in Holland 18 months ago.

Government Ministers met

today to decide their next move and are expected to put forward fresh candidates for the mediation role who they hope will be acceptable to the guerrillas. They have already drawn up a long list of South Moluccans from which they can make their choice.

While the behind-the-scenes moves continued, some of the tension was lifted today in the area of the train hijacking at Glimmen, near here.

The gunmen allowed a Bible to be delivered to a pregnant woman who is among their hostages. The government has persistently asked the gunmen to release Mrs. Nelleke Ellenbroek-Prinsen, who is five months pregnant, on medical grounds. But the gunmen refused, saying she was being well looked after.

The Bible was sent to her by the Dutch Bible Society in a gesture of sympathy, and was delivered with a parcel of food and medical supplies.

A policeman who has been involved in the supply operation said: "It is no fun delivering food to people waving guns at you, but it was a little less tense today."

The newspaper De Telegraaf today published a drawing of what it said was the layout of the hostage train. It did not disclose where its information came from, but it said the hostages had been split into two groups and that the gunmen were using one first-class compartment as a command centre. The other compartments were used for storing food and for sleeping and washing.

3 more Pakistani leaders released

ISLAMABAD, June 2 (R). — The Pakistan government today freed three important opposition leaders on the eve of talks with Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on settling the three-months-long political crisis in the country.

Those released are the principal office-bearers of the nine-party opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA), which launched agitation against Mr. Bhutto for allegedly rigging general elections last March.

They are the PNA's President Maulana Mufi Mahmud, Vice President Nawab Zada Nasrullah Khan, and Secretary General Prof. Ghafur Ahmed.

Their release follows the freeing of two other prominent PNA detainees yesterday.

The three leaders, who have been in detention for about 10 weeks, told Reuters they were in comparatively good health.

They said their release was obviously aimed at making the atmosphere more congenial for the government-opposition dialogue starting tomorrow.

The PNA had been pressing for their release, as they had been selected as the negotiating team for the opposition. The PNA maintained they would not be able to negotiate freely as Mr. Bhutto's prisoners.

U.S., Vietnam have "useful" talks

PARIS, June 2 (AFP). — The second round of two-day talks between the United States and Vietnam on normalising their diplomatic and economic relations ended here after three-and-a-half hours, with another session scheduled to continue tomorrow morning.

So far the two delegations have spent 12 hours on these talks, the highest level meeting since the fall of Saigon two years ago.

U.S. delegation head Richard Holbrooke, Assistant Secretary of State for Asian Affairs said that this morning's session was a "very useful discussion".

Vietnam Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hien, standing beside Mr. Holbrooke outside the annex of the U.S. Embassy where the session was held, smilingly agreed that "the atmosphere today was the same as on the previous occasion."

The first round, held at the Vietnamese Embassy on May 3-4, was then described by both men as frank, cordial, constructive and useful.

No details about today's session were available, but if the pattern of talks remains the same as for the first round there is likely to be a briefing at the end of tomorrow's session by both sides.

Questions at issue between the two countries include:

- American servicemen, estimated at about 800, listed as missing during the Vietnamese war. Vietnam has promised to step up efforts to furnish more information to Washington.
- Vietnam is firm that the U.S. must pay war reparations for damage inflicted during the war.

In the Jan. 27, 1973 Paris agreement, setting out the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam, this issue was brought up and President Richard Nixon, in a letter to the North Vietnamese government mentioned a figure of over \$3,250 million. The U.S. Congress has recently opposed any large scale reparations.

-- Vietnam is urging a cessation of the U.S. trade embargo.

Most observers here believe that the initial optimism shown by both sides prior to the first round of talks last month has somewhat dimmed because the talks had encountered some difficulties.

But one U.S. concession was held to be a favourable sign -- the U.S. announced that it would no longer oppose Vietnamese membership of the United Nations.

Chinese provincial official tells newsmen how the campaign against the "gang of four" continues

By Rene Flipo

NANCHANG, China, June 2 (AFP). — The campaign against the "gang of four" radical leaders led by Chairman Mao Tse-tung's widow Chiang Ching has turned into a purge of all undesirable elements in Chinese society.

"Former landlords, former rich peasants, hooligans, rightists and all kinds of rowdies" are today still resisting the campaign against the "gang" in the southern Province of Jiangxi, according to the authorities here.

Their activities were disclosed yesterday by Vice Chairman of the Jiangxi Provincial Revolutionary Committee Huang Chih-chuan in an interview with Peking-based correspondents in Nanchang, the provincial capital.

Mr. Huang knows what he is talking about because, by his own admission, he was a victim of Chairman Mao's widow who had him "kidnaped" in July of last year.

An alternate member of the Communist Party Central Committee, Mr. Huang has given the first direct account by a high-ranking official victimised by Mme. Chiang Ching.

He said he was released on the explicit order of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and then Premier Hua Kuo-feng. He said he was imprisoned in a university building where he was paraded before crowds of people and "molested" by them.

Without going into details, Mr. Huang added that he spent a long time afterwards in hospital. He only left the hospital on May 31 after his convalescence to resume his duties.

A courteous man with lined features, the 56-year-old provincial vice chairman looks the part of a revolutionary veteran.

He explained that although the struggle against the "bad elements" of society was still going on, it had already been won since the "gang of four" had been purged.

The journalists visiting Nanchang noted that the city was calm and that life there was normal despite occasional armed military patrols.

Recalling the period preceding the arrest of Mme. Chiang Ching Mr. Huang revealed that there had been "fierce fighting" in Jiangxi, which has a population of 28 million. He said some street fighting had taken place and people had been injured.



RELEASED -- Miss Eva Forest, 49, arrested three years ago in connection with the slaying of Spanish Premier Luis Carrero Blanco, salutes on leaving a Madrid prison on Wednesday. With her is her husband, author Alfonso Sastre, and their daughter. (AP wirephoto).

Monarchists tipped to win today's Moroccan election

RABAT, June 2 (R). — Independent candidates describing themselves as "unconditional monarchists" are expected to win the Moroccan general election tomorrow.

The Independents, who are putting up more than 400 of the 1,000 candidates for 176 seats in parliament, have fought the election campaign under the royal banner with a doctrine they call "Hassanism".

King Hassan II has carefully avoided endorsing the Independents or any of the seven parties contesting the election. He has merely urged voters to be realistic in their choice.

But practically the entire government led by Premier Ahmed Osman, the king's brother-in-law, supports the Independents, and many ministers are standing for re-election.

Far from joining forces against the Independents, the seven opposition parties appear to have sharpened their rivalries with the approach of polling day.

There was a violent incident last weekend when supporters of the two major opposition parties, the old-guard Istiqlal and the leftist Socialist Union of Popular Forces (USFP), clashed after a political rally.

Such incidents made clear that no electoral alliance existed between the Istiqlal's 161

candidates and the USFP's 141, or that there was any likelihood of a parliamentary coalition in the immediate future, leaving the way open for an Independent majority.

The Independents' manifesto declares they are "basically and unconditionally monarchist" and their political doctrine is "Hassanism" -- in other words the policies King Hassan has pursued since he came to the throne in 1961.

Former Information Minister Ahmed Alaoui said in an editorial in the pro-government daily Le Matin that a 13th century national tradition based on Islam laid down that "the king must not only reign but also rule."

Consequently he was head of the executive and took all decisions, not the government, Mr. Alaoui said.

The Independents say a vote for them will guarantee stability and continuity under the king, who ensures impartial, or non-partisan government for the general good by men who have over a decade of practical experience.

The Istiqlal, preaching egalitarianism, and the USFP with its socialist ideology are appealing to the desire for change, arguing that more than a decade of personal rule has enriched a small minority and impoverished the masses.

these two years the influence of the "gang" reached its climax in the provinces which even had its own "Wang Hung-wen of Kiangsi." Vice Chairman Wang Hung-wen is one of the "gang of four".

Asked what had happened to "Kiangsi's Wang Hung-wen," Mr. Huang simply said he was where he should be. The provincial official did not identify him and refused to elaborate.

Mr. Huang said other supporters of the "gang" received different punishments according to their degree of complicity. He added that a number of them who had repented and reformed themselves had already joined in denouncing Mme. Chiang Ching like "good revolutionaries".

If Queen Elizabeth rules all Europe...

LONDON, June 2 (AFP). — Expanding Queen Elizabeth's sovereignty to include all of Europe might succeed where all else has failed in achieving European unity, a leading authority on the British monarchy suggested today.

In the current edition of Burke's Guide to the British Monarchy, a sort of who's who to the landed gentry, author Hugh Montgomery-Massingberd said less talk on the price of butter and more attention to the wider issues of European unity could lead to the new title for Queen Elizabeth.

"It cannot be too chauvinistic to suggest that the Queen herself could be given the job outright," said the new edition, the publication of which was timed to coincide with the climax this week of festivities marking the Queen's 25th year on the throne.

Mr. Montgomery-Massingberd speculated that Queen Elizabeth, once her sovereignty was broadened, might eventually make way for the Prince of Wales to rule over a federal Europe.

But he did not rule out the possibility that a "rotational system of European monarchs similar to the Malaysian practice" might be employed.

Egypt's opposition walks out of parliament, sources say

CAIRO, June 2 (AFP). — Angry opposition members of the Egyptian People's Assembly yesterday walked out of a debate on a law intended to give the opposition legal status, informed sources said.

Both rightwing and leftwing assembly members walked out, with a number of independent members leaving behind the main body of assemblymen in the centre who support President Anwar Sadat's government.

The opposition's anger was directed against two provisions in the proposed law, the sources said. One would oblige political parties to have the backing of 50 persons, 20 of them members of the assembly.

The other would require political parties to ask for permission to function from the first secretary of the Arab Socialist Union, the organisation created by late President Gamal Abdul Nasser as Egypt's sole political party. The three main groupings in the assembly developed from this party.

An agreement was reached on the first provision, stipulating that it applied only to the current legislature. The sticking point came over opposition demands that this Arab Socialist Union's first secretary be replaced by a committee which would be more independent than that envisaged by the proposed law.

Yesterday's walkout, the sources said, came after the pro-government majority refused to cede on this point. Rightist party leader Mustafa Kamel Mourad walked out of the chamber and was followed by other opposition members, the sources said.

Discussion on the proposed measure was adjourned until June 12, the sources stated. In a separate development,

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the trials of some of 500 people arrested for the riots against price increases in Egypt last Jan. 18 and 19 began yesterday.

Seventy-three defendants appeared before the High Security Court on charges of vandalism in central Cairo and the suburb of Helwan.

The announcement by the governor and Mr. Ecevit's Republican People's Party (RPP) added a new element of tension to the violence-ridden campaign for Sunday's general elections.

Mr. Ecevit, ahead in opinion polls, has a strong chance of becoming Turkey's next prime minister.

RPP and police spokesman originally said that last Sunday's incident involved a small plastic charge which went off at Izmir Airport, in western Turkey, as the Social-Democratic leader and his aides walked from their plane to a waiting car.

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Appeals Court extends ban on Concorde's New York flights

NEW YORK, June 2 (R). — A U.S. Court of Appeals yesterday extended a ban on Concorde flights to New York for at least another week until the court can decide whether the Anglo-French supersonic airliner should be allowed to land here.

The three-member court granted the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which runs New York's Kennedy Airport, one week to file further briefs in an appeal against a lower court ruling authorising Concorde flights.

A ban on Concorde flights pending court appeals expired yesterday, but the judges said the stay would be extended until they ruled on the case.

British Airways and Air France, the only airlines to operate the controversial jet, have already conceded that their hopes of starting services to New York on June 20 have proved unrealistic.

The court argument yesterday was over the federal government's right to force Kennedy Airport's operating authority to let Concorde land.

Chief Appeals Court Judge Irving Kaufman repeatedly observed during yesterday's hearing that the argument was largely political. No government official seemed willing to say outright that Washington was forcing Concorde on the port authority, he added.

New York's objections to Concorde hinge on the din of its engines and whether they infringe sound regulations.

The airliner is allowed to land at Washington's Dulles Airport on scheduled services from London and Paris.

Judge Milton Pollack ruled on May 11 that Concorde could also make test flights to Kennedy despite the opposition of local protest groups. It was this decision which led to yesterday's renewed court hearing.

Kennedy is a major gateway to the eastern United States and is regarded by Concorde's operators as crucial to the airliner's ultimate financial success.

Under questioning from the bench, Mr. Patrick Falvey, chief lawyer for the port authority, denied that tests had shown Concorde was capable of meeting New York's noise standards.

Confronted with the proposition that test flights could resolve the issue, Mr. Falvey said that the port authority would be left with the liability for any damage caused.

SOARES: PORTUGAL'S TIES WITH ARABS WILL REMAIN FRIENDLY

LISBON, June 2 (R). — Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares was quoted today as saying that Portugal's relations with the Arab World would remain friendly despite closer ties with Israel. He was commenting on the North Yemen move yesterday to sever diplomatic relations with Lisbon because of Portugal's decision to raise its diplomatic representation with Israel to ambassadorial level. The prime minister said that when his Socialist government took office last year it announced that its policy would be to establish relations with all countries. He added: "We only needed to have relations with China and Israel."

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

* PARIS, June 2 (R). — Greek and Turkish diplomats met here today to continue talks on territorial rights in the Aegean. Turkey was represented by Mr. Suat Bilge, its Ambassador to Switzerland, and Greece by senior Foreign Ministry official John Tzoumis. The talks, which began yesterday, follow a meeting between the Greek and Turkish foreign ministers in Strasbourg earlier this year. The two countries, both members of NATO, came close to war last summer when a Turkish research vessel conducted oil surveys in an area which Greece considers part of its continental shelf.

* PARIS, June 2 (R). — The 1,500 Moroccan troops who helped Zaire defeat rebel invaders in the Shaba Province three months ago will have returned home by June 12, Zairean Vice President Nguzu Karl-I-Bond said here today. Vice President Nguzu also said President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire will visit France on June 9 and Morocco on June 14 to express his country's gratitude for their assistance.

* TEL AVIV, June 2 (R). — A military court yesterday fined Rabbi Moshe Levinger, leader of the nationalist Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc) settlement movement, 7,500 Israeli pounds (about £470) for tearing up an army order forbidding him to enter a banned area and insulting the army. The leader of the Kiryat Arba Jewish settlement near Hebron pleaded guilty and apologised for his behaviour. Rabbi Levinger defied military orders forbidding prayer meetings in an abandoned building in Hebron formerly used as a Jewish hospital.

* VIENNA, June 2 (R). — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said yesterday that laws governing arms deals would probably be changed following the recent resignation of Defence Minister Karl Luegendorf over Austrian arms sales to Syria. Dr. Kreisky told the National Assembly that the fact that Herr Luegendorf had not told the whole truth about a sale to Syria of 600 rifles and 400,000 rounds of ammunition late last year could not be forgiven.

* LONDON, June 2 (R). — Libyan newspapers yesterday published confessions by seven alleged Egyptian agents describing how they were sent to the Libyan Jamahiriyah to carry out subversive and terrorist operations. Libya's Arab Revolution News Agency (ARNA), in a message sent to London, summarised the reports, which alleged that agents were trained by Egyptian intelligence officers in detonating explosives and "killing operations" at the Pyramids area near Cairo. The seven men belonged to two Egyptian sabotage networks, the reports said.

* TOKYO, June 2 (AFP). — The World Boxing Association will strip Heavyweight Champion Muhammad Ali if he fights Japanese wrestling champion Antonio "Pelican" Inoki, President of WBA Elias Cordoba declared here today. When informed by AFP that Inoki's manager had announced that Ali had agreed to a rematch with Inoki towards the end of this year or early next year, the WBA president said: "Any boxer is banned from fighting other than boxers under the decision made at the last WBA convention in August last year. If Ali fights Inoki, we will take the title away from him."